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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/776,040	02/01/2001	Joerg Ehrhardt	7057 US	2464
71012	7590	03/08/2010	EXAMINER	
Fogarty, L.L.C. P.O. Box 703695 Dallas, TX 75370-3695			KE, PENG	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/776,040	<b>Applicant(s)</b> EHRHARDT ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> SIMON KE	<b>Art Unit</b> 2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 October 2009.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No.(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. In view of the Order Returning Undocketd Appeal to Examiner filed on 1/19/2010,  
PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the  
following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply  
under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
- (2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed  
by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and  
appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth  
in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant  
must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by  
signing below:

/DENNIS-DOON CHOW/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2174.

Claim 12 of the pending applicant was never address in the final rejection made  
in 12/10/08, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claims 1-20 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 8, and 20 are independent  
claims.

***Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-10, 13, 14, 17, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gessel US Patent 5,732,213 in view of Chan US Patent 5,027,343.

As per claim 1, Gessel teaches a method of setting up a communication procedure between instances comprising the steps of:

Selecting the instances that take part in the communication procedure, one instance being a protocol tester and another instance being an item under test. (see Gessel; column 3, lines 15-32)

Selecting a protocol layer to be emulated by the protocol tester for testing a specified protocol layer of the item under test on the basis of the communication procedure; (see Gessel; column 3, lines 42-58)

Selecting abstract communication interfaces of the emulate protocol layer for the communication procedure; (see Gessel; column 10, lines 20-32)

Selecting communication data contained in description files to be exchanged at the abstract communication interfaces; see Gessel; column 3, lines 15-32; col. 7, lines 50-70)

the abstract communication interface selected from a list of abstract communication interface associated with the select protocol layer(see Gessel; column 3, lines 15-32; col. 7, lines 50-70) and

Automatically setting up through the protocol tester the communication procedure on the basis of the selection made in the above selecting steps, with parameters for the abstract communication interface and the communication data selecting steps being made graphically. (see Gessel; column 6, lines 60-lines 70)

However, Gessel fails to teach the protocol layer selected from a displayed list of protocol layers that are capable of being emulated by the protocol tester, the list of protocol layers including at least one layer 2 protocol from an OSL reference mode;

Chan (5,027,343)teaches the protocol layer selected from a displayed list of protocol layers that are capable of being emulated by the protocol tester, the list of protocol layers including at least one layer 2 protocol from an OSL reference mode; (see Chan, col. 3, lines 1-40, col. 4, lines 20-30)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Chan's teaching with method of Gessel in order to identify and to prevent transmission errors in the setting of circuits and transmission equipment.

As per claim 2, Gessel and Chan teach the method of claim 1. Gessel further teaches the instances selecting step comprises the step of selecting the instances graphically, (see Gessel, column 11, lines 55-column 12, lines 10) and/or the emulated protocol layer selecting step comprises the step of selecting the emulated protocol layer

graphically, and the parameters selectable in these steps being assigned description files that are used in the setting up step. (see Gessel, column 11, lines 55-column 12, lines 10)

As per claim 3, Gessel and Chan teach the method of claim 1. Gessel further teaches the abstract communication interfaces comprise Service Access Points (SAPs). (see Gessel; column 5, lines 35-50)

As per claim 5, Gessel and Chan teach the method of claim 1. Gessel teaches the communication data selecting step comprises the steps of:

Graphically selecting a data format; and

Graphically setting a communication sequence between the selected instances. (see Gessel; column 11, lines 35-80)

As per claim 6, Gessel and Chan teach the method of claim 1. Gessel further teaches the graphically setting up step comprises the step of entering source code. (see Gessel; Column 7, lines 55-70: Script is a source code)

As per claim 7, Gessel and Chan teach the method of claim 6, Gessel further teaches all the graphically setting up step comprises the step of entering source code. (see Gessel, col. 7, lines 54-col. 8, lines 19; Simulation tool that includes test script software is a setting that allows for entering of source code)

As per claims 8-10 they are the means claims of claims 1-3.

As per claim 13, Gessel teaches the method of claim 8. Gessel further teaches all parameters selected by all the selecting means are assigned description files that are

used by the setting up means. (see Gessel; Column 7, lines 55-70; Script is a description files)

As per claim 14, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 3. Supra.

As per claim 17, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 3. Supra.

As per claim 19, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 6. Supra.

As per claim 20, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 1. Supra.

***Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103***

Claims 4, 11, 12 15, 16, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gessel US Patent 5,732,213 in view of Chan US Patent 5,027,343 in view of Matsui US Patent 6,560,723.

As per claim 4, Gessel and Chan teach the method of claim 1. However, Gessel fails to teach the communication data comprise at least one type selected from the group consisting of Protocol Data Units (PDUs) and Abstract Service Primitives (ASP)

Matsuit teaches the communication data comprise at least one type selected from the group consisting of Protocol Data Units (PDUs) and Abstract Service Primitives (ASP) (see Matsuit, column 1, lines 55-column 2, lines 10)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Matsuit's teaching with method of Gessel and Chan in order to create a scenario for use in a conformation test.

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 8, it is rejected under same rationale as 4. Supra.

As per claim 12, Gessel, Chan, and Matusui teach the method claim 11, Gessel further teaches all the graphically setting up step comprises the step of entering source code. (see Gessel, col. 7, lines 54-col. 8, lines 19; Simulation tool that includes test script software is a setting that allows for entering of source code)

As per claims 15, 16, and 18, they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 4. Supra.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 10/19/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's argument focused on the following:

A) Whether Gessel teaches additional test parameter –such as a protocol layer, abstract communication interface, service access points, or communication data- may be selected from a displayed list?

A) Gessel teaches this limitation because it displays a list of nodes that service as access points for testing communication protocol layer. (see Gessel, col. 11, lines 35-55) Therefore, Gessel teaches additional test parameter –such as a protocol layer, abstract communication interface, service access points, or communication data- may be selected from a displayed list.

B) Whether Gessel teaches displaying a list of abstract communication interfaces or service access point interfaces that are associated with selected protocol layer?

B) Gessel teaches limitation because it displays a list of the nodes that service as service access points for testing communication protocol layer. (see Gessel, col. 11, lines 35-col. 12, lines 21) Therefore, Gessel teaches displaying a list of abstract communication interfaces or service access point interfaces that are associated with selected protocol layer.

C) Whether it is obvious to combine Gessel and Chan?

C) "Section 103 forbids issuance of a patent when 'the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.'" *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1734 (2007).

In *KSR*, the Supreme Court emphasized "the need for caution in granting a patent based on the combination of elements found in the prior *art*," *Id.* at 1739, and discussed circumstances in which a patent might be determined to be obvious. *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. at 1739 (citing *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 12 (1966)). The Court reaffirmed principles based on its precedent that "[t]he combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results." *Id.* The operative question in this "functional approach" is thus "whether the improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions." *Id.* at 1740.

The Federal Circuit recently recognized that "[a]n obviousness determination is not the result of a rigid formula disassociated from the consideration of the facts of a case. Indeed, the

common sense of those skilled in the art demonstrates why some combinations would have been obvious where others would not." *Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1161 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citing *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (2007)). The Federal Circuit relied in part on the fact that Leapfrog had presented no evidence that the inclusion of a reader in the combined device was "uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art" or "represented an unobvious step over the prior art." *Id.* (citing *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. at 1740-41).

In the present case, the combination of Gessel and Chan is obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art because its provide user with ability to identify and to prevent transmission errors in the first two layers of circuits and transmission equipments while configuring the network protocol.

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIMON KE whose telephone number is (571)272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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